

ALASKA SENTINEL.

VOL. I. NO. III

WRANGELL, ALASKA THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1902.

\$2.00 PER YEAR.

CHRISTMAS

My stock is more Complete this season than ever before, such as

**Watches, Jewelry,
Silverware, Spectacles,
Bound Volumes, Kodaks,
Toys, Etc,**

All these make Fine Holiday Gifts.

And work desires such as

Making Nugget Pins, Chains, Etc.,

Should be brought in now.

**My line of Handkerchiefs &
Ties are more than Fine.**

Don't Forget the Fact

That I also have a full line of **Heinz's** Pickles, sweet, sour and every other way, Jellies and Pre-WELL'S Chow-Chow, Preserves, &c.

The Stove Line is O. K.

I can furnish you anything from a Camp Stove to a Beautiful Range.

Have you seen my line of **ARCTICS?**

F. W. CARLYON, Merchant.

Donald Sinclair!

We carry a Full Line of General Merchandise,

**Clothing, Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries,
Hats and Caps, Notions, Tinware,
Boots and Shoes, Tobaccos,
Glassware, Stoves; Paints and Oils.**

OUTFITS A SPECIALTY

First Shipment of Holiday Goods Just Arrived.

Give us a Call.

CITY STORE,

WRANGELL, - - - ALASKA.

ST. MICHAELS TRADING CO.

(Established 1898.)

Dealers In

**Dry Goods, Clothing, Gents Furnishings, Hats and Caps,
Ladies' Capes and Jackets, Furniture, Queensware, Groceries,
Hardware, Graniteware, Fancy Crockery, Stoves, Oil; Paints; Mining Outfits.**

We have also in connection with our business a

FIRST-CLASS TINSHOP,

Where all orders in regard to Tinwork, Camp work, Plumbing and Gunsmithing will be attended to on short notice.

Special Attention to MAIL ORDERS.

**AGENTS FOR HERCULES POWDER.
WRANGELL, - ALASKA.**

ALASKA SENTINEL.

Published every Thursday by

A. V. R. SNYDER

Editor and Proprietor.

Subscription Rates.

One Year—In Advance.....\$2.00
Six Months ".....1.25
Three Months "......75

Advertising Rates.

Professional Cards per Month.....\$1.00
Display, per inch per month......50
Locals, per Line......10

DRS. KYVIG & SCHRUDER,

Physicians and Surgeons.

McKinnon Building, Wrangell.
Calls promptly responded, day and night
Office at the Stickeen Pharmacy.

GEORGE CLARK,

Attorney-at-Law

and Notary Public.

Wrangell, Alaska.

GEO. E. RODMAN,

Attorney-at-Law.

Ketchikan, Alaska.
Will practice in all courts. All business
promptly attended to.

OLYMPIC

Restaurant and Bakery.

THE

Wrangell Dairy Co.,

PROPRIETORS:

Wrangell, Alaska.

First-Class Meals, 35c. and Up.

Special Rates to Boarders.

Fresh Bread and Pastry

Always on hand.

Milk and Cream.

ICE CREAM

Made to Order on Short Notice.

U. S. MAIL BOAT

Tidings,

R. B. YOUNG, Master,

Sails on or about

December 6th,

Carrying Mail, Passengers and Freight,

for

Olympic Mining Co.'s Hattie Camp,

Shakan, Klawack,

Howkan, Copper Mt.,

Klin Quann, Hunter's Bay

For freight and passenger rates, apply

to **R. B. YOUNG.**

GO TO

J. G. Grant,

WRANGELL,

For all of the

Latest Papers

—and—

Leading Periodicals.

Fresh Fruits

AND

Confectionery.

ALL ORDERS FOR

COAL

PROMPTLY FILLED.

Steamers a Specialty.

Fred S. Johnston

Custom Shoemaker.

All kinds of Leather and Rubber Goods
repaired substantially and at Reason-
able Rates.
Union Shop, Front Street, Wrangell.

LOCAL GRIST.

**Ground Out Weekly for The
Sentinel Readers.**

Mr. M. Healy has concluded to
abandon his trip to the east.

Sam Cunningham, one of the
mill boys, went below on the Cot-
tage City.

George E. James, of Juneau, came
in on the Dolphin Saturday even-
ing.

Mrs. Barohovich and daughter
Cecelia left on the Cottage City for
their home at Kasaan.

Mr. McHugh came down on the
Farallon, last week, and is behind
the counter at the store.

The Sunday Schools are prepar-
ing to properly observe Christmas
with appropriate exercises at the
Presbyterian church.

Chas. E. Weber has contemplated
for some time past a trip to his
old home at Washington, D. C.;
but he has lately changed his mind
and will not go.

P. C. McCotnam, one of the gen-
tlemanly proprietors of the St. Mi-
chael store; who has been sticking
to business so closely for so long,
has gone below on a visit and to
take a rest.

The mill didn't shut down as it
was thought it would last Satur-
day. Her old whistle and the buzz
of her saws sounded as familiar as
ever up to about 9:30 a. m. Mon-
day when it shut down.

Mr. A. J. Norton is back home
again after spending six weeks in
the chief Sound City, arriving up
Friday morning on the Cottage
City. When he left he contemplated
a trip to the "Bay City," but
changed his mind. Well, we are
glad to see him back.

Young Nutting, who has been
here the past summer, left down
on the last trip of the City of Seat-
tle. Some business men knew he
was going; others did not know it
and are now wishing he would
come or send back.

Mr. I. Giben returned last week
from a trip over on the Narrows
near Petersburg, looking after her-
ring, as he expects to engage in
that fishing as soon as the run be-
gins sufficient to justify putting in
time at it. But he says the little
oily fellows are coming in very slow-
—too slow to foot away time with-

Special meeting of the Chamber
of Commerce, tonight. Get there!
M. C. Marshall has been kept in
his room most of the past week
with rheumatism.

Dr. Woods was a passenger for
the outside world on the last trip
of the Farallon.

The union Thanksgiving services
at the Presbyterian church were
not very largely attended.

Joseph Kepler and J. N. Hud-
son came up off the Cottage City
and stopped off at Wrangell.

An excellent turkey lunch was
served at the Brewery Sample
Rooms, Thanksgiving, and was
greatly relished by "the boys."

The Dolphin came in from the
north last Saturday evening—the
first time in a long while. Unfor-
tunately there was nothing for her.

Attorney Ingersoll, of Ketchi-
kan; went to Juneau last week to
attend court, and stopped off at
Wrangell to say "howdy" to his
numerous friends.

Messrs. P. Haught and W. Ny-
man went over to Zerambo last
week and came back with four fine
venison. While over there Mr. H.
had the misfortune to severely
sprain his right foot by slipping.

On his return from Seattle, Mr.
Norton brought an excellent filter-
er, and a No. 8 shot-gun that is
warranted to shoot as far and as
wicked as any that Dewey turned
on the Spanish fleet at Cavite.

The mail boat Tidings reached
home from Prince of Wales, Satur-
day evening, after a stormy but
not overly unpleasant trip. She
returned the Endeavorers to their
homes in safety.

If Fred Carlyon were not very
persistent, he would become dis-
couraged at the luck with his glass
front. He sent below for glass to
replace broken ones, and when it
came last week four of the large
panes were in pieces. Too bad!

The Lorenz brought seven Astor-
ians over from Ideal Cove, Mon-
day, to take passage for below.
They had been waiting for her-
ring, but as the fish failed to put in
an appearance, they concluded to
go home. Mr. Svindseth says there
are absolutely no herring—some-
thing unknown before at this sea-
son of the year—and it is proving
a great disappointment to fisher-

On the last trip down of the
Farallon, Mr. John Kallisen, Supt.
of the Point Ellis cannery, was a
passenger, having in charge 36
Chinamen who have been working
at the cannery the past season.
This closed operations at Point El-
lis for the 1902 season.

P. C. Jensen turned the restau-
rant over to Mesdames Kincaid
and Schuler, Sunday, and left by
the Cottage City for his old home
at Kiel, Germany, expecting to
reach there by Christmas. He in-
tends to be gone about 6 months. His
many friends wish him a pleasant
voyage.

Chas. Depée, who used to be in
business with L. C. Patenode at
this place, but now of Ketchikan,
was in town early last Friday, en-
route to Juneau, on the Cottage
City. His old friends were all
glad to see him and his jovial face
and manner cheered them up.

The Messrs. Hofstad, Louis Ol-
sen and Wm. Taylor left with the
Ragnild last Saturday in search
of herring. They intended to
make Sitka waters their destina-
tion, unless they struck something
pretty good before they got that
far, and were undecided as to how
long they would be gone.

Capt. John C. Callbreath, owner,
and Mr. Fred Staggpole, superinten-
dent, of the Jadeska, McHenry
hatchery, came up last week Wednes-
day, and after spending Thanksgiving with Wrangell
friends the Capt. went to Ju-
neau on the Cottage City, as a jur-
or, and Mr. Staggpole went over to
the Narrows to pilot the steamer
Alice down to the hatchery, where
Mr. Kiidall goes to get 600,000
young fish to plant in his stream.
Capt. Callbreath is one of the old-
est fish men in Alaska, and has
given much study, hard work, and
of his wealth to the furtherance of
the industry; and the SENTINEL is
pleased to note that his efforts are
now being crowned with success.
He is planting this year at his
hatchery 5,500,000 eggs; all give
promise of doing well, and already
600,000 have hatched nicely. It
takes about three months to hatch
the eggs after they are planted, and
the force at this hatchery will work
up to about the 1st of March next.
As a Supt. Mr. Staggpole is said to
understand his business thorough-

Capt. Cyrus Orr, long and favor-
ably known to many of our citi-
zens, now in charge of the Prospec-
tor, was in town for two days last
week and called on many of his
old friends.

Our Old Friend, the Cottage City
is again with us. Her deep, shor-
ous tones woke the echoes around
Wrangell last Friday morning, Nov.
28th at 6 o'clock, 67 hours out of
Seattle, and the commanding voice
of Capt. David Wallace sounded
familiar as he issued the orders:
"Make fast that stern line;" "hold
onto the spring;" etc. She remain-
ed with us two hours unloading 17
tons of freight and letting off 3
number of passengers. Every-
thing looks natural with the old
steamer except the familiar face of
purser Curtis, but that gentleman
is still in the east, where he went
last fall. Of course all Alaskans
are pleased to welcome their old
friend the Cottage City back on her
old run after her close call from
destruction last fall.

Steamer Capella

A. K. Rastad, Master:

Will leave Wrangell on or about
December 15th, 1902

For

Shakan, Klawack, Howkan

And way ports, West Coast of Prince
of Wales Island,

Olympic Mining Co.

C. A. RENOUF,

Commercial Agent.

H. D. CAMPBELL,

—Dealer In—

General Hardware;

**Stoves; Granite Ironware;
Tinware, Galvanized
ware;**

Carpenter Tools Etc.

Boat Hardware a Specialty.

Wrangell, Alaska.

Alaska Sentinel

Published Weekly.

WRANGEL ALASKA.

A woman's head may soon adorn a postage stamp. Man is no longer it.

The question of sex never appears so gigantic to a man as when he starts out in search of a servant girl.

The recent death of the author of "Ben Bolt" has started the old song on its last annual farewell tour.

When the truth about war comes out it is like the measles, disagreeable but better than if it struck in.

Mr. Stead will donate to the British museum the pipe used by Mr. Rhodes in his "devout dreaming," as Mr. Kipling terms it.

William Waldorf Astor has given \$100,000 to an English university, but when last heard from he was still waiting for that title.

How customs change. With a single notable exception, the hotels of Chicago will be conducted hereafter on the European plan exclusively.

A Southern man advertises for a lost cow "with one horn that gives milk." There would be more money for her in a museum than in the dairy.

"What makes novels popular?" inquires the Washington Post. Clever authors. Nothing else can, although advertising sometimes helps.

Reports from New York are to the effect that Mayor Low has about made up his mind that it is a waste of energy to try to please all the people all the time.

Miss Stone attributes her release from the brigands to the efficacy of prayer. The brigands, however, probably take a more materialistic view of it.

The fact that England has taken about \$400,000,000 down to South Africa and burned it up makes the taxpayer grunt a bit as he gets his shoulder under the load.

The Chicago woman who wanted a divorce because her husband quoted poetry to her has been defeated in court. It really begins to look as if poetry and the poets were coming to the front.

An Indiana man has a box of cigars that his wife gave him as a Christmas present thirty-nine years ago. He seems to have ever since been endeavoring to jack his courage up to the point necessary to tackle them.

Mark Twain has bought a \$50,000 home. Mark has of late scolded about as much he has been funny. He would confer a great favor upon the humorists all over our broad land by explaining whether he got the price of the place by being cross or gay.

Is the fountain of youth to be found in a berry patch? The Anamese believe that strawberries will make old people young. The theory would raise stronger hopes in the average mind were it not that the Anamese also hold that a rabid dog can, by biting the shadow of a man, communicate hydrophobia to him. The search for the fount must continue.

Tommy Atkins may be an absent-minded beggar, but he is not a forgetful one. In the past year he—that is, the British soldiers in South Africa—sent five million dollars in postal orders to relatives at home, and this despite the fact that he is on pretty small pay. Such thriftiness proves that, although he may not be invincible in the field, he can win victories over his own appetites and temptations—and that is to be the best kind of soldier.

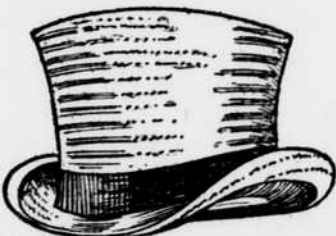
There is a type of hero that the conditions of modern life have developed, and which seems destined to prove that knighthood is far from going to seed and is, in fact, still in flower. This is the elevator hero, the man or boy who when the fire fiend rages keeps to his post and performs his duties. One naturally expects that a captain will stick to his ship and that an engineer will be true to his engine, but no such responsibility rests upon the elevator man, whom many might think justified in deserting his place. Yet how frequently one reads of his braving the perils of an ascent into smoke and flames and of being the means of saving hundreds of panic-stricken human beings. The life of an elevator man, unenviable in its seeming monotony and dreariness, seems little calculated to develop heroism, but this quality often appears in unexpected places, or rather in unsuspected persons. Men who have not yet decided in their minds whether they ought to remove their hats in an elevator in deference to feminine occupants might be on the safe side should they uncover to the possible hero that lurks in every elevator man.

The distressing discomforts and disadvantages of being rich have been expatiated upon by the votaries of penury from time immemorial. Poverty gazes pitifully through the barred windows of wealth and perceives its deprivations and limitations. The poor have the boundless freedom of nature with all its unrestrained abandon; the rich are hemmed in by the circumstances of opulence, restricted in their enjoyments to the very things they possess. In this view may be found the conse-

lations of poverty. In an address before the Society for the Study of Life in the Tuxedo, in New York, Percival Chubb summed up in a very interesting and original way the "misfortunes of the children of the wealthy." Mr. Chubb is reduced almost to tears as he contemplates the pitiful cleanliness of the children of the rich, their "anaemic primness" and their deprivations in the way of mud pies and other possessions that delight the soul of a child. "A good roll in the mud is what they need," says Percival Chubb. Mud pies, he declares, would be their "salvation." There is no doubt that this question of mud is sadly neglected in most homes of the rich. We doubt if there is one wealthy home in fifty where there are children that has a mud pie attachment or any facilities for taking a roll in the mud. In this way the souls of the children of the rich are stunted and dwarfed. Their development is not normal. When they grow older they will not know mud when they see it, let alone be able to handle it. In the race of life their names "will be Mud."

In view of the fact that the gospel of success is being preached so generally, and advice as to money-making methods is so freely offered to young men, it is somewhat singular that comparatively little is said as to what shall be done with the money when it is earned. Yet it is doubtful if the man of moderate income has a more difficult question to consider than that of investing his savings so they will be safe and shall give him some reasonable return. For this reason an address recently delivered by Vice President Forgan of the First National Bank at the University of Chicago was particularly timely and interesting. Mr. Forgan advises the man who has money at his disposal to try any proposed investment by three tests: First, safety; second, profit; and, third, permanence. He cautions them against all schemes which promise to pay extravagantly high rewards in interest or dividends and against careless investment in industrial stocks. In common with most business men he seems to regard first mortgages on farm lands as one of the best real estate investments possible, but warns all purchasers of mortgages to see that no prior liens rest upon the property in question. This is all sound advice and worth the attention of prospective investors, but it is to be wished that still other prudent and successful men of business would amplify it for the benefit especially of the person of limited means. The owner of a considerable fortune generally has special opportunities for finding where he can best put his money. At least he can afford to pay large commissions for expert advice. It is the man who after hard work has saved up a few hundred or a few thousand who finds the problem most troublesome. Naturally he desires to get the best returns possible on the sum at his disposal. Yet the rate of interest on investments is now much lower than it was a few years ago. In a majority of cases he finds himself in a dilemma between investments which are safe but pay a very small return and those which are more or less doubtful but promise a considerable reward. The most important fact for the small investor to bear in mind is that no matter how he means to make his money work for him he must watch his investment constantly. Whatever he buys—mortgages, stocks, bonds or real estate—he must look after it, keeping his eyes open for all changes that may affect his interests and preparing to meet them. Care and labor are required to keep money as well as to earn it. A large proportion of the loss borne by the investors is due to the idea that an interest-bearing investment once made requires no further thought or attention. "Safety and small returns" should be the watchword of all investors under ordinary conditions.

STRAW "PLUG" HATS.



Bell-crowned high hats, it is believed will be adopted during the summer by London's smart set for their coachmen. Their adoption in this country is also regarded as probable.

All grades of servants have heretofore been provided with appropriate headwear for hot weather service excepting the "man on the box."

Praise for Patti.

Last winter Mme. Patti was staying for a few days in an isolated village at the extreme end of Yorkshire. To kill the monotony of the place the prima donna went one night to a concert given in aid of a certain village institution. Not half of the performers turned up. Appreciating the difficulty, Mme. Patti—incognito, of course—offered to oblige the audience with a song or two.

Then she sang, in her own glorious way, three of her sweetest ballads. At the close the chairman approached and, in solemn tones, thanked her.

"Well, miss," he said, "you've done uncommon well. And although 'Arry 'Ock, the juggler, who thinks now of takin' 'old of 'ot poker and a-swallowin' needles, couldn't turn up, yet you've pleased us very considerable, miss."

She Worked It.

Her Father—My daughter tells me that you wanted to see me.

Mr. Timmud—Why—er—there must be a mistake somewhere. She told me that you wanted to see me.—Philadelphia Press.

DOINGS OF WOMEN

IDEAL MAN FOR A HUSBAND.

I AM often asked what kind of a man a woman likes best, and I am sure I have given as many different answers as I have received questions. But to-day I am reminded that women love genius at long range; that they admire wealth and power as expressed by men who control the business world; that they are proud of the homage of intellect and rejoice in the adulation of the famous. But when it comes to the choice of a man for a husband, if a woman has passed the Isle of Shoals that lies all along the way from youth up to her twenty-fifth year, she is very apt to send her affection like a dove to the strong, sure refuge of a simple man's breast.

Of course, he may embody in himself all these things. He may be a genius and hero and capitalist all in one. But I think you will agree with me that it is extremely unlikely. The angel strain would have to be left out of this combination anyway. And that is more likely to be found in the simple, homely, single-hearted man than anywhere else. He may not shine in society. But he will be calm and strong in the storms of life and the light tower of a home. He is the kind of a man who softens his big voice in the sick room, and who undresses the babies by the fireside and plays "This little pig went to market" with their wee pink toes before he rocks them to sleep. He may not know one note of music from another. But to a woman who knows motherhood there is no sound in all the world so full of melody as the rough, low bellow that he sings over the nodding little heads under the impression that it is a lullaby.

The simple man is never an egotist. That a woman should love him is a surprise that keeps him happy all his days, and he wears her kiss over his heart that he may be kind and believing toward all women for her sake. And he tells for her without complaint, and shelters her beneath his love and knows no ambitions but to make her and her little ones happy. He is true from his heart outward. And the woman who wins his love is sure that it will endure until the end of life.—Exchange.



Babies are very fond of putting their fingers in their mouths, and, if not checked, ultimately acquire the habit of biting their nails. It has been found that to keep a baby's finger nails properly trimmed from birth is to prevent it from contracting the habit. It is always a purely nervous affection, and even after the habit has been formed it may be speedily broken by regularly but gently filing the little nails instead of cutting them with scissors. Something must be done every day to keep them short and smooth. Every time the wee hands are bathed the flesh should be pressed back from the base of the nail and the tip of the finger very firmly pressed on either side of it, thus beginning the tapering effect rightly considered a mark of beauty.

Status of Women.

Dr. Adler predicted that a great change is coming about in the attitude of civilized society on this whole subject, its chief feature being an effort "to inspire and inform woman's life and take away the merely impulsive and empirical character of her acting." He attached a high value to domestic science and the study of child nature, as elements in the making of happy, healthy, and contented homes, for the great majority of women in the future, as in the past, must be home-keepers. "The home-keeper, however," concluded Dr. Adler, "must take part in the life of the world, not with an idea of merely getting away from home, from her tasks, that makes the gadabout woman, of whom we have enough examples to-day. But she will get out of society, into the life of the world in order that she may improve and elevate her home life. The wise woman is still the inspiration, the object of reverence and the counselor of her children when they are grown men and women."—Leslie's Weekly.

Thinks of Others.

A little altruism in dress these days goes a long way toward cooling the burning path we have to tread. Being cool is no longer a subject for reasonable and practical creatures to bother their brains about. It is like trying to make ice out of glowing coals. But one can look cooler than one feels, and it is not only a duty to the public but to one's self. Don't wear colors if you can avoid it. If you can't, why stick to dull blue and light shades of purple. Pile your hair on top of your head and buy spider-web stays, which are light enough to be worn under white shirt-waists without a corset cover. Don't

talk heat. Don't hurry. Drink cool things slowly in sips, not in gulps. Kumyss, buttermilk, iced tea and lemonade are better than soda or ice water, or ice cold milk. Let the children have ice cream every day; it is nourishing and cannot hurt them if eaten in moderate quantities at a time. One sick baby in town lives on ice cream and sponge cake, and he is getting well, in spite of the heat.

Gives Her Life to the Poor.

One of the most actively engaged women in England is Helen Gladstone, the brilliant daughter of the late premier, Mr. Gladstone. She has consecrated her life to charitable work among the poor of London and is at present warden of the Women's University settlement in the Southwork district of the metropolis. This district is wretchedly poor and here one of the most brilliant women in England and the former vice principal of Newnham College, Cambridge, is devoting herself to the sick and suffering.



MISS GLADSTONE.

During her distinguished father's later years on earth she was his constant companion and to a large measure his confidant. She transacted much of his correspondence. Their tastes were congenial and the "grand old man's" closing years were soothed by the attentions and ministrations of his favorite child.

Why She Does Not Marry.

A newspaper offered a prize recently for the best answer to the question, "What are the reasons that keep a woman from marrying?" A horrid, cynical male creature carried off one of the prizes with a list of sixteen "reasons." Among them were:

Her inability to make up her mind. The horror of being "given away." The unhappy results of most marriages.

The fascination of continuous flirtation. The uncertain quality of a husband's temper.

The glory of having never accepted a proposal. The scarcity of desirable, or even tolerable, men.

Her satisfaction in saying "No," when she means "Yes."

The saving in human life through the absence of bad cookery.

The objectionable clause in the marriage service relating to obedience.

Her natural unselfishness places the happiness of the man she loves before her own, and she remains single.

Hair Needs Exercise.

One reason why so many men are bald, according to a foreign medical journal, is because they allow their hair to die through want of exercise. Under the skin which covers the head are several muscles, it explains, and these are never stirred into activity, the result being that they do not perform their proper function, and consequently the skin is insufficiently nourished and the hair gradually dies.

"Women," it continues, "do not become bald, and the reason is because they spend much more time combing and arranging their hair than men do. During this operation the skin on the head is stirred into activity, and as a result the muscles remain active and the hair flourishes."

Except His Mother.

Folks all called him no account; Stamped him as a worthless loafer; Said he never would amount To a common striped gopher; And what'er he might commit— So they vowed to one another— They'd not be surprised a bit (That is, all except his mother).

Till a sudden crisis came Sacrifice and courage testing, Leaped to lips a hero's name, Land from 'em the coldest wrestling. And the chap thus signalized Was "that loafer," and no other! Then the folks all were surprised! (That is, all except his mother). —Good Housekeeping.

New Portrait of Lady Arnold.

This is a new portrait of Lady Arnold, who was Tama Kurokawa of Sendai, Japan, before her marriage to Sir Edwin in 1897. The author of "The Light of Asia" has just passed his seventieth birthday. His first wife, who was the daughter of an English clergyman, died in 1894.



LADY ARNOLD.

A Ready Tongue.

As a quick-witted young author was walking with a friend, a man came up behind him and gave him a resounding slap on the shoulder. The writer turned a surprised face toward the newcomer, who said: "Look here, you must remember me, now don't you?" "I can't say I remember your face," returned the young author, gravely, "but your manner is certainly familiar."

ALPINE FATALITIES

Last Year While Mountain Climbing 119 Persons Perished.



hobnailed boots can do either, and, what is worse, most of them are so confident of their own ability that they will not take the precaution to employ a competent guide.

Nothing attests the nerve and the courage and endurance of a man as does mountain climbing, and it is quite as much of a science as any other form of athletic sport. Experienced men can tell at a glance the safest and the most accessible paths and where and between what hours there will be the least risk of falling stones. Swiss guides who have been taken to the Andes and to the Himalayas and even to our own American mountains have never failed to accomplish ascents which men without experience have considered impossible. It is simply a matter of ability acquired by long and patient study, yet any ordinary tourist imagines that because one man can accomplish the feat another may do the same even if he has never seen a glacier. The greatest number of accidents occur upon Mont Blanc, because that is the easiest to reach and most fashionable of all the Swiss mountains, but at the same time it is the most dangerous because of meteorological conditions. The weather is likely to change at any time, and when a snowstorm comes the danger is greatest.

While a party of American tourists were descending the Matterhorn some time ago a mass of rock fell and hurled several of the party down an ice gorge, killing them instantly. The illustration to the right shows how the accident occurred. The party was descending the mountain when the slip which caused the fatality occurred. The lower illustration shows a party leaving Zernatt to climb the Matterhorn.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE, WHO CREATED A SENSATION BY RETIRING.

CONGRESSMAN DAVID BREMNER HENDERSON, who refused to try for reelection in the Third District of Iowa because of opposition to the tariff views of some Republican colleagues, has served his constituents ten terms. He was born in Old Deer, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, March 14, 1840. The family came to America in 1846 and settled on a farm in Winnebago County, Ill. Three years later the family acquired a large tract of government land in Fayette County, Iowa, which became known as Henderson prairie. Young Henderson attended country school, and at the age of 18 he entered Upper Iowa College and remained there and in the harvest field until the Civil War began. One morning he spoke in the university chapel and asked the students to enlist. Twenty-one followed him. He went out into the country and, within a week enlisted 104 men and was made lieutenant. He fought at Fort Henry, led a desperate charge on Fort Donelson, where his jaw was fractured by a bullet. In the battle of Corinth Henderson lost a leg. He returned home and worked in the Iowa enrollment board.

In 1865 Col. Henderson was appointed internal revenue collector, but resigned to practice law, becoming successful in Dubuque. In 1882 the congressional nomination was unanimously offered him, he accepted and was elected. In his ten consecutive terms he was nominated each time by acclamation. He was elected Speaker of the House Dec. 4, 1899, and was re-elected in 1901.



SPEAKER HENDERSON AT HIS DESK.

A FAMOUS JURIST.

Former United States Supreme Court Justice Horace Gray.

The death of Horace Gray, at his home in Nahant, Mass., removed one of the most eminent of American jurists. Justice Gray had been in failing health for some time. He suffered a stroke of apoplexy a few months ago, and from this he never sufficiently recovered to resume his duties in the United States Supreme Court. Upon his retirement he was succeeded by Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, also a resident of Massachusetts.



JUSTICE GRAY.

Justice Gray came of a family long noted in the legal profession in Massachusetts. He was born in Boston seventy-four years ago. He graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1866, and from the law school in 1869. He was shortly admitted to the bar and rose rapidly in his profession. In 1884 he was appointed reporter of decisions of the Supreme Court of Massa-

chusetts, and served till 1861. Three years later he was chosen associate justice of the same court and chief justice in 1873. Here he gained an enviable reputation as a jurist. He was named as associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Dec. 19, 1881, by President Arthur.

Justice Gray was a great all-around lawyer. He was a recognized authority in admiralty cases. During recent years he rendered the opinion of the court in many important cases. He was with the majority of the Supreme Court justices in the income tax and insular cases and decided that the United States had no right to seize fishing smacks supposed to be carrying aid to the Cubans. Justice Gray delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court that Congress had the power to make the treasury notes of the United States legal tender in payment of private debts in time of peace as well as in war.

The deceased jurist was a man of commanding figure. He stood six feet six inches and was solidly built. In social life he was affable and unreserved, and among those who knew him well was regarded as one of the most polite, genial and courteous of men.

Any woman who regards beauty as superfluous has never tried it.

SUFFERED SEVEN YEARS.

WITH CATARRHAL DERANGEMENTS OF THE PELVIC ORGANS.



HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS SPENT IN VAIN — PERUNA CURED.

Miss Kate Brown, recording secretary of the L. C. B. Association of Kansas, in a letter from 605 N. Seventh St., Kansas City, Kan., says:

"For seven years I have not known what it was to spend a well day. I caught a severe cold, which I neglected. It was at the time of menstruation and inflammation set in and prostrated me. Catarrh of the kidneys and bladder followed, my digestive organs gave way, in fact the cold disarranged my whole system.

"I spent hundreds of dollars with doctors and medicine, but derived but little benefit until I began treatment with Peruna. I kept taking it for nearly nine months before I was completely cured, but I kept growing better, gradually, so that I felt encouraged to continue taking Peruna until my health was restored. I send my thanks and blessings to you for Peruna."—Miss Kate Brown.

A neglected cold is frequently the cause of death. It is more often, however, the cause of some chronic disease.

There is not an organ in the body but what is liable to become seriously deranged by a neglected cold. Diseases of the kidneys, bladder and digestive organs are all frequently the result of a neglected cold.

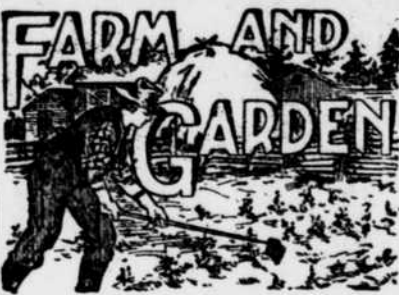
Hundreds of dollars are spent on doctors and medicines trying to cure these diseases, but until the true cause of them is discovered there will be no use in using medicine.

Dyspepsia medicine, diarrhoea medicine and constipation medicine is of no good whatever when catarrh is the cause. The catarrh must be treated. The cause being removed, the derangements will disappear.

Peruna cures catarrh of the digestive organs, the urinary organs or any of the internal organs.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to send you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.



FARM AND GARDEN

Mustard in Grain Fields.

The plant referred to scarcely needs description, as it is so common, although the accompanying illustration will impress the reader with its identity. The flowers are yellow and the leaves soft, somewhat resembling those of rape, cabbage, turnips, etc.; in fact mustard belongs to the same family of plants as those named. It is one of the most serious of all the weed pests. This is due to the fact that it ripens its seed before most of the cereals, so that the ground is again seeded down for another year. But this is not all. The seeds are so oily in their nature that they have been known to remain in the



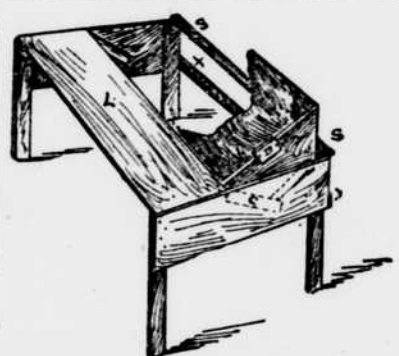
WILD MUSTARD IN BLOOM.

ground for a period of twenty-five years when buried so deeply as to prevent germination, and yet after this time have grown vigorously. It is because of this characteristic that it is especially important to prevent wild mustard from seeding. In fields where the plants are few in number the labor expended by way of pulling them up by root would be most profitable.

Where it is not practical to pull out mustard, owing to the large amount present, it may be advisable to make the cereal crop into hay rather than allow it to ripen. If some such plan as this is not adopted where fields are badly infested with mustard it may be necessary in the near future to allow the land to lie idle and adopt the summer fallow system in order to get rid of the pest. This would be an instance where an ounce of remedy would be worth many pounds of cure.—Iowa Homestead.

Table for Handling Grapes.

I have seen large, heavy tables for this work in many grapehouses, upon which the grapes were emptied from the trays to be sorted, trimmed and packed into baskets. I do not favor this method of treating grapes. I think the less they are handled the better. The packing table shown makes it possible to take the grapes out of the tray stem by stem as wanted by the packer and thus avoid the emptying out of the grapes. The table is so constructed that a tray fits into it tipped up suffi-



GRAPE PACKING TABLE.

ciently to make it convenient to take the clusters from it. In the illustration half of the tray is cut away in order that the construction of the table may appear more plainly.

The little block (B) on the headpiece of the tray answers a twofold purpose—it serves as a handle in place of the hand holes and it keeps the trays from dropping off one from the other when they are being piled up in the store-room or when hauling on the wagon sled.—F. Grenier, in Farm and Fireside.

Sowing Clover in Corn.

The farmer who sows clover and finds in the spring that it was winter killed considers that he has lost time, labor and the value of the seed. This is not so, for the growth the clover makes during the late summer and fall has added enough fertility to the soil to materially assist in paying for the time and labor involved. As a matter of fact, there ought not to be much labor spent in seeding the clover beyond the work of putting in the seed, particularly if the work is done at the last cultivation of the corn. Under almost any weather conditions, except severe and prolonged drouth, it may be considered wise to make a seeding of clover, crimson or red, at the last cultivation of the corn. If it goes through the winter, one adds so greatly to the fertility of the soil that they can afford to take some chances.

The Hay Press.

The farmer who has more hay than barn room will find it a good investment to have a hay press that he may put into smaller bulk, so that there will be room for it in the barn, instead of stacking it out of doors. It will keep better, and if he has any to sell it will be more easily handled and sell more readily at a better price. If one cannot afford to buy a press, let those in a neighborhood who are likely to

want to use it unite in owning. The hay may be stacked until the cutting and curing is over with, if one does not wish to run the press in haying time, but the quicker the stack is reduced to bales the better.

The Farmer's Telephone.

A surprising thing is the development of the telephone system among the farmers here on the prairies, says a correspondent in Nebraska. An independent telephone company has been extending its lines from town to town and village to village. The result is that farmers living from five to ten miles from town are connected and within speaking communication with doctor, storekeeper, bank, grain buyer, etc. Farmers telephone into town in the morning for the price of grain, and if they like it they drive in with a load or two. For their telephones the farmers pay from \$1 to \$1.50 a month, and as time-savers they are said to be worth from ten to twenty times their cost. At the rate the telephone system is now being developed it will not be more than a couple of years till nearly every farmer in Nebraska is on the wire. With cheap telephones, rural free delivery and consolidation of district schools into central buildings, where there are several rooms, as many teachers and grading pupils, modern life in the rural regions is not what it once was.

Evaporated or Dried Potatoes.

"Dried potatoes" is the name of a new product evolved by the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station. The potatoes are boiled, peeled and evaporated in a cannery, and will remain in perfect condition for years. The preserved potato becomes fit for eating after being soaked in warm water for an hour. Like many other new ideas, this promises to be a big thing, and its development may have a great effect on the vast potato fields of northern Maine. It is reported that an acre of potatoes yielded 357 bushels, which made 105 bushels of the dried product, nearly a pound to 3 1/2 pounds of the raw product. Although the report we have does not say anything about it, probably the sweet potatoes can be subjected to the same process.—American Cultivator.

Cutting Up a Hog.

After the hog has been killed and cleaned, cut down on each side of the backbone with a sharp hatchet, then with a few cuts with the knife at the lower part, loosen the leaf lard, pull it upward and take it out. Begin at the breast bone, and with the aid of a knife take out the ribs. Run a knife down between the lean and the fat meat of the backbone. By the aid of splits spread the hog to its full width and allow it to hang until it has thoroughly cooled. The accompanying diagram will show just how the carcass is cut. If the animal is a very heavy one, cut the sides apart, then take off the shoulder, then the side meat and finally the ham. By taking it down in pieces in this manner I can handle a heavy hog myself.—E. Esterley, in Farm and Home.

Shows Lack of Phosphate.

When cattle chew leather, wood or old bones it indicates a lack of phosphate or lime in their food, which is required to supply bone material. A teaspoonful of bone meal given daily with their grain will correct the habit and supply the deficiency which induces it. If the disposition to eat bones is indulged in when cows are in grass the deficiency then evidently exists in the soil, and the pasture will be greatly benefited by a top dressing of bone dust. Two or three hundred pounds to the acre, sown broadcast, will repay attending expenses in a better yield and in quality of milk and butter.

Farm Notes.

If you do not have enough manure for a large field use it on a small plot, and endeavor to make as much as possible by concentrating the manure and work to a limited area. Manure may be wasted by attempting to make it do service on a larger space than it will profitably cover, as well as entailing more labor than the crop can compensate for.

Sheep are one of the best kinds of stocks to keep in orchards. After a little practice they will pick up fallen fruit quicker than hogs; and this is often very important, as the codling moth worm generally leaves the apple soon after it drops. But, with either sheep or hogs, sufficient food must be supplied or the trees will be barked. The food thus given goes, however, where it will do the most good, in the production of the largest and best fruit.

There is quite a difference in the advantages of budding and grafting. The proper time for budding is any period when good buds can be procured and the bark will run on the stocks. Peaches and roses are always budded, but grafting is used on apples, pears and grapes. Budding is sometimes done in order to change the tops of quite young fruit trees. Dry weather is not favorable to budding, and as a rule budding is not as successful as grafting.

Bones may be dissolved by the use of unleached wood ashes, especially if they are broken or ground. The proportions for a fertilizer, used by some farmers, are one barrel of raw bone flour, three barrels dry wood ashes, fifty pounds of gypsum and ten gallons of water. The materials are placed in a heap upon the floor and stirred with a hoe while the water is added. The mass is kept moist, and in two or three weeks will be ready for use. Five barrels of this mixture is considered an efficient and cheap dressing for an acre of ground.



LABOR NOTES

Rochester waiters have organized. Grand Rapids has a reporters' union. Denver shoemakers now receive \$3.50 a day.

Albany telephone linemen receive \$2.75 a day.

New York City has 50,000 organized wage workers.

The Master Horsehoers' Union has 25,000 members.

Spain has ordered the eight-hour day for government work.

Morgantown, W. Va., will have a \$1,000,000 plate glass plant.

Cleveland's new \$45,000 labor temple project is assuming a definite shape.

The English Britannia metal trade dispute was settled after five months.

Greater New York's 5,000 carpenters won the strike for the eight-hour day and \$4.50 a day.

In Austria, 70,000 miners have won a nine-hour workday. The men were on strike nine months.

The Bank of England employs about 1,000 people, pays a quarter of a million a year in wages, and \$35,000 a year in pensions.

Mexican labor is so scarce as to necessitate sending for negroes from Jamaica. The latter are guaranteed employment for a year.

The American Steel and Wire Company is planning to build a hospital for the treatment of emergency cases on the grounds of each of its twenty-two plants.

The Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' Union of North America has 12,000 members, distributed in 223 local unions throughout the United States and Canada.

The National Association of Post-office Clerks, which held a convention in Kansas City, again declared its sympathy with the objects of the American Federation of Labor, but declines to affiliate.

The laws of Kansas provide that the labor unions of the State shall organize a State order, and select the labor commissioner, thus giving the unions the privilege of saying who shall represent them in so important a position.

American Flint Glass Workers' Union, at Pittsburgh, Pa., has gained a decided victory in securing from the Macbeth Evans Glass Company a compromise advance for skilled men of the factories of 7 per cent in wages.

The arbitration board of the Chicago City Railway agreed upon a 10 per cent increase in wages, a uniform working day of nine hours, and pay and one-half for all work over and above nine hours, and two holidays a month.

The movement for a strict law against child labor has been taken up in earnest in Indiana, and an effort will be made to push a stringent bill through the next Legislature. An educational qualification, similar to that in Massachusetts, is proposed.

Cattle butchers in all the big packing centers of the West have secured a rise in wages and a shortening of the working day, which marks one of the most decisive victories that the workmen have ever secured from the packing firms. The rise in wages is general, and affects every man engaged in cattle killing and dressing, except the workmen of St. Paul, Minn., and Sioux City, Iowa, where the men are paid by the week instead of by the hour, as in Chicago.

Brooklyn Plasterers' Union has a rule which permits the union to fine any boss plasterer who may be discovered paying members of the union less than the union scale of wages in a very heavy penalty. This rule, it is told, has been of much benefit to the trade, and has been strictly enforced for about two years, during which time, it is also told, that the treasury of the union has been enriched by nearly \$2,000 paid for fines by erring boss plasterers, and by delinquent members of the union.

The Iron Molders' Union of North America is making preparations for the inauguration of a general nine-hour work day. At the recent convention held in Toronto the plan was outlined, and all unions instructed to make the shorter work day the paramount issue in future agreements. The different districts will be called into conference shortly so that some definite action may be taken by Jan. 1 next. In the district which comprises the local unions in Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Milwaukee delegates will meet in conference within the next few weeks and launch the nine-hour movement.

A Potato-Bug Picker.

An ingenious Michigan farmer has invented a machine that will pick potato bugs all day long without rest or nourishment. Verily the progress of this new century is striding forward by leaps and bounds. A machine that will tramp back and forth across a potato patch from morning till night in the hot sun without suffering stroke or weak back is a glorious triumph. This machine gathers old and young potato bugs alike; it plucks off the old striped-back veteran as well as young and ambitious potato bugs in the flush and vigor of childhood; in short, this new potato-bug picker is no respecter of potato bugs. By working unremittingly for a few minutes it can pick more than enough potato bugs for a mess.—Ohio State Journal.

My Lungs

"An attack of la grippe left me with a bad cough. My friends said I had consumption. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and it cured me promptly." A. K. Randies, Nokomis, Ill.

You forgot to buy a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral when your cold first came on, so you let it run along. Even now, with all your hard coughing, it will not disappoint you. There's a record of sixty years to fall back on.

Three sizes: 25c, enough for an ordinary cold; 50c, just right for bronchitis, hoarseness, hard colds, etc.; \$1, most economical for chronic cases and to keep on hand. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.



A professor in a Western university lately made a list of the best-hated words in the English language by ascertaining the dislikes of a large number of correspondents. It seems that the most unpopular word is "victuals." Of course it is merely a matter of taste. That is to say, victuals do not taste so good as food. Hawthorne may have felt the antipathy to the word when he wrote that no sort of "victuals" seemed to come amiss to his pig. On the other hand, Tennyson sings of a fair-haired youth who in his hand "bare victual for the mowers." Perhaps the singular is less obnoxious than the plural, just as the verb, to victual, seems to be in better repute than the noun. Meanwhile we can enjoy the thing without mentioning its bad name.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of *Bentley*

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

"ALL SIGNS FAIL IN A DRY TIME; THE SIGN OF THE FISH NEVER FAILS IN A WET TIME."

THE FISH as a sign has a history. This is told in an interesting booklet which is yours for the asking. A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS. WET WEATHER CLOTHING. OUR GOODS ARE ON SALE EVERYWHERE.



Mitchell Wagon.

Best on Earth—Because it is made of the best material possible to buy. The manufacturers absolutely pay 25 to 35 per cent above the market price of best grades of wagon timber for the privilege of cutting and skimming off the cream of the wood stock, which is carried for 1 to 2 years before making up, which means an investment in wood stock of nearly one million dollars. MITCHELL Wagons are unsurpassed for quality, proportion, finish, strength and light running. Why take chances on any other? Why not get the best?—A. MITCHELL. Mitchell, Lewis & Staver Co. Portland, Seattle, Spokane, Boise. Agents Everywhere.

THE NEW PENSION LAWS SENT FREE. Apply to NATHAN BICKFORD, ATTORNEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

S. N. V. No. 42-1902.

When writing to advertisers please mention this paper.

MALARIA An Invisible Enemy to Health

Means bad air, and whether it comes from the low lands and marshes of the country, or the filthy sewers and drain pipes of the cities and towns, its effect upon the human system is the same.

These atmospheric poisons are breathed into the lungs and taken up by the blood, and the foundation of some long, debilitating illness is laid. Chills and fever, chronic dyspepsia, torpid and enlarged liver, kidney troubles, jaundice and biliousness are frequently due to that invisible foe, Malaria. Noxious gases and unhealthy matter collect in the system because the liver and kidneys fail to act, and are poured into the blood current until it becomes so polluted and sluggish that the poisons literally break through the skin, and carbuncles, boils, abscesses, ulcers and various eruptions of an indolent character appear, depleting the system, and threatening life itself.

The germs and poisons that so oppress and weaken the body and destroy the life-giving properties of the blood, rendering it thin and watery, must be overcome and carried out of the system before the patient can hope to get rid of Malaria and its effects.

S. S. S. does this and quickly produces an entire change in the blood, reaching every organ and stimulating them to vigorous, healthy action. S. S. S. possesses not only purifying but tonic properties, and the general health improves, and the appetite increases almost from the first dose. There is no Mercury, Potash, Arsenic or other mineral in S. S. S. It is strictly and entirely a vegetable remedy.

Write us about your case, and our physicians will gladly help you by their advice to regain your health. Book on blood and skin diseases sent free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

THURSDAY, DEC. 4, 1902.

FOOLS NOT ALL DEAD.

Nothing more painfully dramatic than the march of the fanatical Doukhobors, a new religious sect in Manitoba has been witnessed in civilized countries for many years. These Russian immigrants, crazed by a peculiar religious doctrine, are marching across the country without aim and without provision for the winter. They are harmless in their fanaticism, one of their fundamental precepts being that it is sinful to shed animal blood in any way or for any purpose. Therefore they are vegetarians. They go further, however, in this belief, and forbid the use of animals for farming purposes. So they have turned loose thousands of cattle upon the plains and draw their own farming implements by hand. The women and children have trailed in the field pitched to plows and harrows.

Apparently not all the Doukhobors have been carried to the extreme of fanaticism for it is reported that the great army of marchers are accompanied by scores of the saner members of their sect pleading with their unfortunate brethren to return home before the winter sets in. They are unheeded, however, while the march continues, with almost certain result of terrible suffering among the fanatics and perhaps the death of hundreds of them. They are led by a man who is styled "John the Baptist." He teaches them that the present mild weather is the result of the pleadings of the Doukhobors with God, and that there will be no winter. At intervals between his discourses he whistles about on the prairies like the dervishes of the far east. He seems to have absolute command over the miserable people.

The Canadians are greatly agitated over the march, fearing that the fanatics will become violent. The authorities have reassured them on this score, but even at best it will be quite an undertaking, to hold in check even the most peaceably inclined swarm of religionists, whatever their doctrines, when the weather and their hunger begin to cause them severe pangs. The only serious danger now apprehended is that it may become necessary to use force to send back to the Doukhobor villages the women and children accompanying the marchers. These the authorities intend to save, if possible, from the follies of the men. The interposition of the militia for this purpose may arouse the slumbering passions of the mob. In their present state of fanaticism there is no assurance that they may not, under such pressure, burst into violence, giving officials a difficult problem to solve.

May the good Lord deliver this country from the influence of such heretics and fanatics.

In about one month from now the Oregon legislature meets, and one of the first duties that will devolve upon it will be to elect a U. S. Senator to succeed Hon. Joseph Simon. Fourteen years ago the present editor of the SENTINEL then residing in Oregon, presented the name of a man for the high position, and although he has been unable to reach the goal up to this time, he should be elected to the position on the first ballot of the joint convention at the coming session of the Oregon legislature. He should be elected because he is honest; he would not be a tariff tinkerer; he is capable; he is a statesman who would shine like a diamond in presenting the interests and needs of the whole northwestern territory. He is a friend, not only of his own state but he is well acquainted with Alaska, and, knowing her many and varied wants, would work zealously to promote them. The man to whom we refer is Hon. Charles W. Fulton, who hails from Astoria by the bounding sea, near the mouth of the Columbia river, and the ALASKA SENTINEL, one thousand miles from the seat of government nominates him for U. S. Senator.

Fire! Fire!

Wrangell doesn't want any; and to prevent it she does want a Night Watchman

NOW!

Remember an ounce of preventive is worth many pounds of cure. This town should be canvassed TO-DAY for funds to pay a Night Watchman

The Juneau Record-Miner quotes SENTINEL's item regarding postage last week, and then adds:

"You were held up, Brother Snyder. You have only to make application to have it admitted and the government determines the class afterwards."

Say, Bro. Frame, go read the latest postal regulation and be glad you are out of the pen, and that the R.-M. is alive. And while we think about it let us remind you that the first item in your editorial columns of the 29th Nov. is credited wrong. Wake up!

Thanksgiving Exercises at the Public School.

In this day and age the import of our National Holidays and institutions cannot be too vividly impressed upon the minds of our young, and the SENTINEL believes that this is Prof. Beattie's idea, for he had very interesting Thanksgiving exercises Wednesday of last week, all the topics leaning toward the day.

The Prof. put the ball in motion by explaining satisfactorily the origin of our National Thanksgiving Day very clearly; speaking of the trials the pilgrim fathers underwent, and of the great and heartfelt thanksgiving when the ships arrived at our shores after two yrs. of terrible suffering.

The Prof. was followed by the primary class' singing sweetly "Come Little Leaves."

George McGee read the President's Proclamation.

Alfred Berg recited Thanksgiving in a creditable manner.

The Jack o' Lantern and Pumpkin Pie exercises by the primary class was as cute as could be.

The Pop-corn song, also by the primary class, was good.

Four small boys told their troubles, and got through in fine shape. Elton Barnes recited "I wish I were a boy, again," in a very pleasing manner, as did also W. McK. Snyder in telling of the troubles of "A Woman's Watch."

Frank Farrer told how the woman wanted to buy a steel gray postage stamp instead of a red one. Thanksgiving Day was nicely recited by Carrie Moore.

Frankie Churchill did excellently in a recitation.

Eleven scholars of the primary gave "Pilgrims in Song and Story."

Katherine Bronson did well in reciting "The Little Pilgrim Maid" and Margaret Bronson was right at home in "Margaret's Thanksgiving."

Lulu Farrer told the "Story of Pilgrims" in a pleasing way.

All joined in singing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and this closed what had proven to be very interesting and instructive exercises.

The Masquerade Ball.

Despite the snow, sleet and wind that prevailed on the outside, Thanksgiving Eve, brightly the lamps shone in Collins' hall, and when the doors were thrown open at 8:30 o'clock an eager crowd stood outside waiting to see the fun and frolic to be created by the merry maskers to arrive later. Soon they began to arrive and at 9 o'clock Mrs. Collins struck up a lively waltz on the piano and the ball opened. There were thirty maskers present many of the suits being rich and tasty. Perhaps the most beautiful were worn by Mrs. Case, as "Winter" and Mrs. J. G. Grant, as "Christmas Tree." Dancing in masks continued till 11 o'clock, when the masks were removed and everybody danced to their hearts content, sandwiching in a splendid supper prepared by Mr. and Mrs. Kincaid. Following is a

List of Maskers.

Harry Collins, clown, Pauline Snyder, Rag-Tag, Pauline Goodwin, American Flag, John Sales and H. D. Campbell, Citizens, Mike Lynch, Tramp, Albertine Lemelux, Music, Laura Amundson, The Press, L. Bitaux, Yankee Doodle, Ole Johnson, Dude, Eleanor Lynch, Topsy, Mrs. Dalghety, Swits Girl, Mrs. Goodrich, Spanish Girl, Mrs. J. G. Grant, Christmas Tree, Cecelia Baronvitch, The Rat, Charles Lynch, Tramp, Mrs. Case Winter, Frank Farrer, Sailor Boy, Fred Amundson, George Washington, Frank Goodrich, King Edward, Alex Varot, Bill McCool, Mrs. Borsch, Star Spangled Banner, Chas. Borsch, Domino Fred Stagnole, Cow-boy, George McCulloch, Just Anything, Stephen Cherkoff, Jockey, Mrs. Nielson, Japanese Girl, Bertha Brenner, Fairy, Brigham Grant, Coon, Mrs. Fletcher, Checker-board.

The Ira is undergoing repairs.

John Grant is having a house near this office made into a comfortable residence.

The Cottage City went down Tuesday afternoon.

THE STICKEEN PHARMACY,

Wrangell, Alaska.

Drs. Kyvig & Schruder,

—Dealers In—

Pure Drugs and Chemicals,

Stationery and Toilet Articles.

Prescriptions Accurately Compounded at All Hours.

Patnaude's Barber Shop and Bath Rooms.

ALSO, A COMPLETE LINE OF

SMOKERS' ARTICLES, Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes and Barbers' Supplies.

FRONT STREET,

WRANGELL, ALASKA.

L. C. Patnaude, Prop'r.

MORE LOCAL ITEMS.

This is the kind of weather to be careful of FIRE!

Patnaude still sells pipes.

The Standard has suspended.

Don't the "kids" enjoy the good coasting, though?

The family of Mr. Coulter have gone to housekeeping in one of the Reed houses, near SENTINEL office.

The new boiler for Capt. Wilson's steamer Alaska, that has been on the dock since last spring, was placed in the vessel by the Farallon, last week.

"The New Prophets" will be the subject of the sermon at the Presbyterian Church, Sunday evening Dec. 7th. The subject of the prelude will be "The About Face."

Scarcely had the Prospector that bore Mr. Dackins, gotten out of sight, last week, when his family reached here from Mankato, Minn. The family consists of mother, wife and three children. The Prospector came over after them, and they will probably leave for Shakan this morning.

Theo. Thomsen is off for the westward on a mining proposition. He will go to Sand Point, to reach which point he will have to travel close to 1,500 miles over water which must be very rough at this season of the year. Sand Point is on Popoff Island, and those acquainted with the island say there are some good leads of gold on it. Capt. Thomsen expects to be gone about a month.

The weather king must be on his muscle the last few days. A sou'-easter that has shook things up lively has been coming in. The only damage reported is the parting of the lines of the Hamlin and throwing of the vessel slightly out of plumb.

Mr. N. K. Sheldon, of the Alaska Marble Co., near Shakan, was a pleasant caller last week Wednesday to contribute to our exchequer and bid the new paper god speed. Further than remarking that "the marble quarry is all right," Mr. S. was reticent.

Mr. F. H. Gray, the taxidermist, is kept quite busy these days. A peep into his rooms discloses birds of various kinds—a huge swan, a sand-hill crane, sea-gull, mud-ben, several grouse, a flying squirrel, etc. In the animal line are the heads of several deer and two huge mountain goats. The work is all done in a manner that shows Mr. Gray to be a master hand in his line.

Mr. W. E. Dackins, who is connected with the Alaska Lumber & Fish Co., made his first visit to Wrangell last week and expressed himself as very favorably impressed with the place. He stated that at the annual meeting of his company which was held at Mankato, Minn., Nov. 20th, he expected that large extensions and improvements would be made. Mr. D. will be a regular reader of the SENTINEL.

Letter List.

Following is a list of letters remaining unopened for at the Wrangell Postoffice Dec. 1, 1902:

Brewster, Joseph P Krestian, Anton fan Brown, Charley Head, Brown, Kattie Kelly, Wm A Brown, Chas G Kallazany, M S Bryant, Chas Kallanzany, Stefan Fitzgerald, Guy O'Brien, Mart Gurney, E W Solver, Ole Hooker, Billy (Ind.) Schuman, Edw McLaren, H D Weaver, James Worthington, Chester.

In calling for the above please say "advertised."

J. E. WORMES, P. M.

Shakan Sayings.

Nov. 28, 1902.

Mrs. Wm Peterson died and was buried Sunday, Nov. 9th.

Judge Sutton, our U. S. Commissioner expects to go below next month on a visit.

Mr. Fred Strickland and Miss Emma Anneskette were married one day last week, Judge Sutton officiating.

The family of W. E. Dackins are expected to arrive at an early date and Mr. D. is looking correspondingly happy.

The native branch of the Salvation army have completed their commodious place of worship and crowned it with a melodious bell.

The Shakan Christian Endeavorers have returned from the convention at Wrangell, and speak in the highest terms of the welcome and general treatment accorded them by the co-workers of Wrangell.

Mr. and Mrs. William Benson are mourning the loss of Lizzie, their 4-year-old daughter who died one day last week and was buried Sunday. The steamer Prospector took the funeral party to Grave Island.

The Alaska Marble Co. near Shakan have completed an extensive and thorough prospect of their property, and the results have borne out the first expert report on the property, and the company expect to install a large plant in the spring.

The mill is busy getting out box lumber and overhauling the barge Kosciusko. The dry house has been moved further back, in order to increase the capacity of the mill. The company proposes putting on a wench with abundant power to pull in logs at a considerable distance from the beach. A great number of cedar shingles have been cut so far this fall.

SKIMMER.

Messrs. Peter, Darby and John Choquette have gone logging.

FINAL SETTLEMENT NOTICE.

In the Commissioner's Court, Wrangell Precinct, District of Alaska, First Division: In Probate.

In the matter of the estate of)
DUNCAN MCKINNON, Deceased)

William D. Grant, Administrator of the estate of Duncan McKinnon, deceased, having filed his final account as administrator and asks to be discharged from his trust as such:

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested to be and appear before the Court at the Court House, in Wrangell, Alaska, on Monday, the 26th day of January 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause, if any there be, why said final account should not be approved and said administrator discharged from his trust as such.

Dated at Wrangell, Alaska, this 18th day of Nov., A. D. 1902.

W. G. THOMAS,
Commissioner and ex-officio
Probate Judge.

First publication, Nov. 20, 1902.
Last publication, Jan. 15, 1903.

SENATE Meat Market.

Fresh and Salt Meats

Always on Hand.

Vegetables, Poultry and Game

In Season.

W. C. WATERS, Pro

T. J. CASE,

At his old stand in Wrangell furnishes the

Freshest Groceries and Provisions and Supplies.

HEADQUARTERS FOR—

Camping and Logging Outfits.

I Will not be Undersold.

T. J. CASE

Wrangell Meat Market.

Chas. A. Thompson, Proprietor.

WRANGELL,

ALASKA

Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry and Game,

Wholesale and Retail. Shipping Supplied at Lowest Rates.

JUST WEIGHT AND FAIR DEALING shall be my motto



Has no Equal for Purity and Excellence

And is used in the Best Families, Hotels, Etc.

Made in Seattle.
Sold Everywhere.

Brewery Sample Rooms,

WRANGELL,

ALASKA.

Bruno Grief, Proprietor.

First Class House in all Particulars.

The Warwick,

(FORT WRANGELL HOTEL),

Wrangell, Alaska.

Choicest Lines of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Olympia Beer a Specialty.

U. S. SALOON,

M. R. Rosenthal, Proprietor.

WRANGELL, ALASKA.

Choicest of Wines, Liquors, Cigars.

Rainier Beer a Specialty.

Bohemian Beer on Draught and sold by the Pitcher at 25 Cents

Cassiar Saloon.

WRANGELL,

ALASKA.

Lloyd & Norton, Proprietors.

The Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, Domestic and Imported.

RANIER BEER A SPECIALTY

THE BOYS ARE INVITED TO CALL

JOB PRINTING At the Sentinel Office

Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Etc., a Specialty.